blade height, and having such gauging, o/s, where o is the minimum opening between adjacent blades and s is the blade pitch, that, for the flow area ratio, $h/l \times o/s$, necessary for the development of the desired power, optimum stage efficiency is attained by making the gauging smaller at the high-pressure end than at the low-pressure end of the turbine.

2. The combination as claimed in claim 1 wherein the gauging of the blading increases from the high-pressure end to the low-pressure end of the turbine.

3. The combination as claimed in claim 1 with the blading of the turbine divided into a plurality of groups and wherein the gauging of the blading of each group is uniform and the gauging of the group at the high-pressure end of the turbine is smaller than that of the group at the low-pressure end thereof.

4. The combination as claimed in claim 1 with the blading of the turbine divided into a plurality of groups and wherein the gauging of the blading of each group is uniform and the gauging of the blading, by groups, increases from the high-pressure end to the low-pressure end of the turbine.

WINSTON R. NEW.